

1.

```

function en = EN12(InIm)
    InIm = double(InIm);
    [nr nc] = size(InIm);

    pad = 1;
    PImg = double(ones(nr+(pad*2),nc+(pad*2)));

    for i=(1+pad):(nr+pad) % padding background(ones)
        for j=(1+pad):(nc+pad)
            PImg(i,j) = InIm(i-pad,j-pad);
        end
    end

    [LabeledImage1 noOfBlobs1] = MyBwLabel(PImg);
    S = noOfBlobs1;
    [LabeledImage2 noOfBlobs2] = MyBwLabel(~PImg);
    N = noOfBlobs2 - 1;

    E = S - N;
    en = E;
end

function [img noOfBlobs] = MyBwLabel(InIm)
% foreground pixels are 0's
[nr nc] = size(InIm);
img = double (InIm);
blobno = 1;
for r=1:nr
    for c=1:nc
        if(img(r,c)==0)
            blobno = blobno + 1;
            img = CreateBlob12(img,blobno,r,c);
        end
    end
end
noOfBlobs = max(max(img))-1;
end

% Creates a matrix of single blob
function blobmatrix = CreateBlob12(image,blobno,x,y)
mover = [-1 -1 +0 +1 +1 +1 +0 -1 -2 +0 +2 +0];
movec = [+0 +1 +1 +1 +0 -1 -1 -1 +0 +2 +0 -2];
[nr nc] = size(image);
visitedcells(1,1) = x;
visitedcells(1,2) = y;
count = 1;
visited = 1;
image(x,y) = blobno;
while((visited<=count) || (count==visited==1))
    r = visitedcells(visited,1);
    c = visitedcells(visited,2);
    image(r,c) = blobno;
    for i=1:12

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if(r+mover(i)>=1 && r+mover(i)<=nr && c+movec(i)>=1 && c+movec(i)<=nc )
    if(image(r+mover(i),c+movec(i))==0)
        count = count + 1;
        visitedcells(count,1) = r+mover(i);
        visitedcells(count,2) = c+movec(i);
        image(r+mover(i),c+movec(i)) = blobno;
    end
end
visited = visited + 1;
end
blobmatrix = image;
end

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2.

$$\mu_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mu_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \Sigma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mu_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \Sigma_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\det(\Sigma_1) &= \det(\Sigma_2) = \det(\Sigma_3) = 1 \\
\Sigma_1^{-1} &= \Sigma_2^{-1} = \Sigma_3^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\log p(x|\omega_1) &= -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(\det(\Sigma_1)) - \frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1)] \\
\log p(x|\omega_2) &= -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(\det(\Sigma_2)) - \frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_2)^T \Sigma_2^{-1} (x - \mu_2)] \\
\log p(x|\omega_3) &= -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(\det(\Sigma_3)) - \frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_3)^T \Sigma_3^{-1} (x - \mu_3)] \\
p(\omega_1) &= p(\omega_2) = p(\omega_3) = \frac{1}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

### 1.1. Decision boundary between class 1 and class 2

$$\begin{aligned}
p(\omega_1|x) &= p(\omega_2|x) \\
\frac{p(x|\omega_1)p(\omega_1)}{p(x)} &= \frac{p(x|\omega_2)p(\omega_2)}{p(x)} \\
p(x|\omega_1) &= p(x|\omega_2) \implies \log p(x|\omega_1) = \log p(x|\omega_2) \\
-\frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1)] &= -\frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_2)^T \Sigma_2^{-1} (x - \mu_2)] \\
(x_1 - 2)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2 &= (x_1 - 4)^2 + (x_2 + 4)^2 \\
x_1 - 3x_2 - 6 &= 0
\end{aligned}$$

## 1.2. Decision boundary between class 1 and class 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(\omega_1|x) &= p(\omega_3|x) \\
 \frac{p(x|\omega_1)p(\omega_1)}{p(x)} &= \frac{p(x|\omega_3)p(\omega_3)}{p(x)} \\
 p(x|\omega_1) = p(x|\omega_3) &\implies \log p(x|\omega_1) = \log p(x|\omega_3) \\
 -\frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1)] &= -\frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_3)^T \Sigma_3^{-1} (x - \mu_3)] \\
 (x_1 - 2)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2 &= (x_1 + 2)^2 + (x_2 + 2)^2 \\
 \boxed{x_1 + x_2 = 0}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 1.3. Decision boundary between class 2 and class 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(\omega_2|x) &= p(\omega_3|x) \\
 \frac{p(x|\omega_2)p(\omega_2)}{p(x)} &= \frac{p(x|\omega_3)p(\omega_3)}{p(x)} \\
 p(x|\omega_2) = p(x|\omega_3) &\implies \log p(x|\omega_2) = \log p(x|\omega_3) \\
 -\frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_2)^T \Sigma_2^{-1} (x - \mu_2)] &= -\frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_3)^T \Sigma_3^{-1} (x - \mu_3)] \\
 (x_1 - 4)^2 + (x_2 + 4)^2 &= (x_1 + 2)^2 + (x_2 + 2)^2 \\
 \boxed{-3x_1 + x_2 + 6 = 0}
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2. Problem 2 b

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \Sigma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \mu_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} \Sigma_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \mu_3 &= \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \Sigma_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$det(\Sigma_1) = det(\Sigma_2) = 1$$

$$det(\Sigma_3) = 4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Sigma_1^{-1} &= \Sigma_2^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \Sigma_3^{-1} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\log p(x|\omega_1) = -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(det(\Sigma_1)) - \frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1)]$$

$$\log p(x|\omega_2) = -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(det(\Sigma_2)) - \frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_2)^T \Sigma_2^{-1} (x - \mu_2)]$$

$$\log p(x|\omega_3) = -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(det(\Sigma_3)) - \frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_3)^T \Sigma_3^{-1} (x - \mu_3)]$$

$$p(\omega_1) = p(\omega_2) = p(\omega_3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

## 2.1. Decision boundary between class 1 and class 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(\omega_1|x) &= p(\omega_2|x) \\
 \frac{p(x|\omega_1)p(\omega_1)}{p(x)} &= \frac{p(x|\omega_2)p(\omega_2)}{p(x)} \\
 p(x|\omega_1) = p(x|\omega_2) &\implies \log p(x|\omega_1) = \log p(x|\omega_2) \\
 -\frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1)] &= -\frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_2)^T \Sigma_2^{-1} (x - \mu_2)] \\
 (x_1 - 2)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2 &= (x_1 - 4)^2 + (x_2 + 4)^2 \\
 x_1 - 3x_2 - 6 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2.2. Decision boundary between class 1 and class 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(\omega_1|x) &= p(\omega_3|x) \\
 \frac{p(x|\omega_1)p(\omega_1)}{p(x)} &= \frac{p(x|\omega_3)p(\omega_3)}{p(x)} \\
 p(x|\omega_1) = p(x|\omega_3) &\implies \log p(x|\omega_1) = \log p(x|\omega_3) \\
 -\frac{1}{2} \log(\det(\Sigma_1)) - \frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1)] &= -\frac{1}{2} \log(\det(\Sigma_3)) - \frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_3)^T \Sigma_3^{-1} (x - \mu_3)] \\
 -\frac{1}{2}[(x_1 - 2)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2] &= -\frac{1}{2} \log(4) - \frac{1}{2}[\frac{(x_1 + 2)^2}{2} + \frac{(x_2 + 2)^2}{2}] \\
 x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 12x_1 - 12x_2 + 8 - \log(4) &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

## 2.3. Decision boundary between class 2 and class 3

$$\begin{aligned}
 p(\omega_2|x) &= p(\omega_3|x) \\
 \frac{p(x|\omega_2)p(\omega_2)}{p(x)} &= \frac{p(x|\omega_3)p(\omega_3)}{p(x)} \\
 p(x|\omega_2) = p(x|\omega_3) &\implies \log p(x|\omega_2) = \log p(x|\omega_3) \\
 -\frac{1}{2} \log(\det(\Sigma_2)) - \frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_2)^T \Sigma_2^{-1} (x - \mu_2)] &= -\frac{1}{2} \log(\det(\Sigma_3)) - \frac{1}{2}[(x - \mu_3)^T \Sigma_3^{-1} (x - \mu_3)] \\
 -\frac{1}{2}[(x_1 - 4)^2 + (x_2 + 4)^2] &= -\frac{1}{2} \log(4) - \frac{1}{2}[\frac{(x_1 + 2)^2}{2} + \frac{(x_2 + 2)^2}{2}] \\
 x_1^2 + x_2^2 - 20x_1 - 12x_2 + 56 - \log(4) &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

## 3. Problem 3

$$\mu_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \Sigma_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mu_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \Sigma_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\Sigma_1) = \det(\Sigma_2) = \det(\Sigma_3) = 1$$

$$\Sigma_1^{-1} = \Sigma_2^{-1} = \Sigma_3^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\log p(x|\omega_1) = -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(\det(\Sigma_1)) - \frac{1}{2} [(x - \mu_1)^T \Sigma_1^{-1} (x - \mu_1)]$$

$$\log p(x|\omega_2) = -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(\det(\Sigma_2)) - \frac{1}{2} [(x - \mu_2)^T \Sigma_2^{-1} (x - \mu_2)]$$

$$\log p(x|\omega_3) = -\frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} \log(\det(\Sigma_3)) - \frac{1}{2} [(x - \mu_3)^T \Sigma_3^{-1} (x - \mu_3)]$$

$$p(\omega_1) = p(\omega_2) = p(\omega_3) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lambda(\omega_1|\omega_1) = \lambda(\omega_2|\omega_2) = \lambda(\omega_3|\omega_3) = 0$$

$$\lambda(\omega_2|\omega_1) = \lambda(\omega_3|\omega_1) = 1$$

$$\lambda(\omega_1|\omega_2) = \lambda(\omega_3|\omega_2) = \lambda(\omega_2|\omega_3) = \lambda(\omega_1|\omega_3) = 2$$

Expected loss for class 1 :

$$\begin{aligned} E[\lambda(\omega_1|\omega_s, x)] &= \lambda(\omega_1|\omega_1)P(\omega_1|x) + \lambda(\omega_1|\omega_2)P(\omega_2|x) + \lambda(\omega_1|\omega_3)P(\omega_3|x) \\ &= 2P(\omega_2|x) + 2P(\omega_3|x) \end{aligned}$$

Expected loss for class 2 :

$$\begin{aligned} E[\lambda(\omega_2|\omega_s, x)] &= \lambda(\omega_2|\omega_1)P(\omega_1|x) + \lambda(\omega_2|\omega_2)P(\omega_2|x) + \lambda(\omega_2|\omega_3)P(\omega_3|x) \\ &= P(\omega_1|x) + 2P(\omega_3|x) \end{aligned}$$

Expected loss for class 3 :

$$\begin{aligned} E[\lambda(\omega_3|\omega_s, x)] &= \lambda(\omega_3|\omega_1)P(\omega_1|x) + \lambda(\omega_3|\omega_2)P(\omega_2|x) + \lambda(\omega_3|\omega_3)P(\omega_3|x) \\ &= P(\omega_1|x) + 2P(\omega_2|x) \end{aligned}$$

**1.1. Decision boundary between class 1 and class 2 is where the expected loss for two classes are equal,**

$$\begin{aligned} E[\lambda(\omega_1|\omega_s, x)] &= E[\lambda(\omega_2|\omega_s, x)] \\ 2p(x|\omega_2) &= p(x|\omega_1) \implies \log(2) + p(x|\omega_2) = \log p(x|\omega_1) \\ \log(2) + (x_1 - 4)^2 + (x_2 + 2)^2 &= (x_1 - 2)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 - 6 - \frac{\log(2)}{4} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

**3.2. Decision boundary between class 1 and class 3 is where the expected loss for two classes are equal,**

$$\begin{aligned} E[\lambda(\omega_1|\omega_s, x)] &= E[\lambda(\omega_3|\omega_s, x)] \\ 2p(x|\omega_3) &= p(x|\omega_1) \implies \log(2) + p(x|\omega_3) = \log p(x|\omega_1) \\ \log(2) + (x_1 + 2)^2 + (x_2 + 2)^2 &= (x_1 - 2)^2 + (x_2 - 2)^2 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \frac{\log(2)}{8} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

**3.3. Decision boundary between class 2 and class 3 is where the expected loss for two classes are equal,**

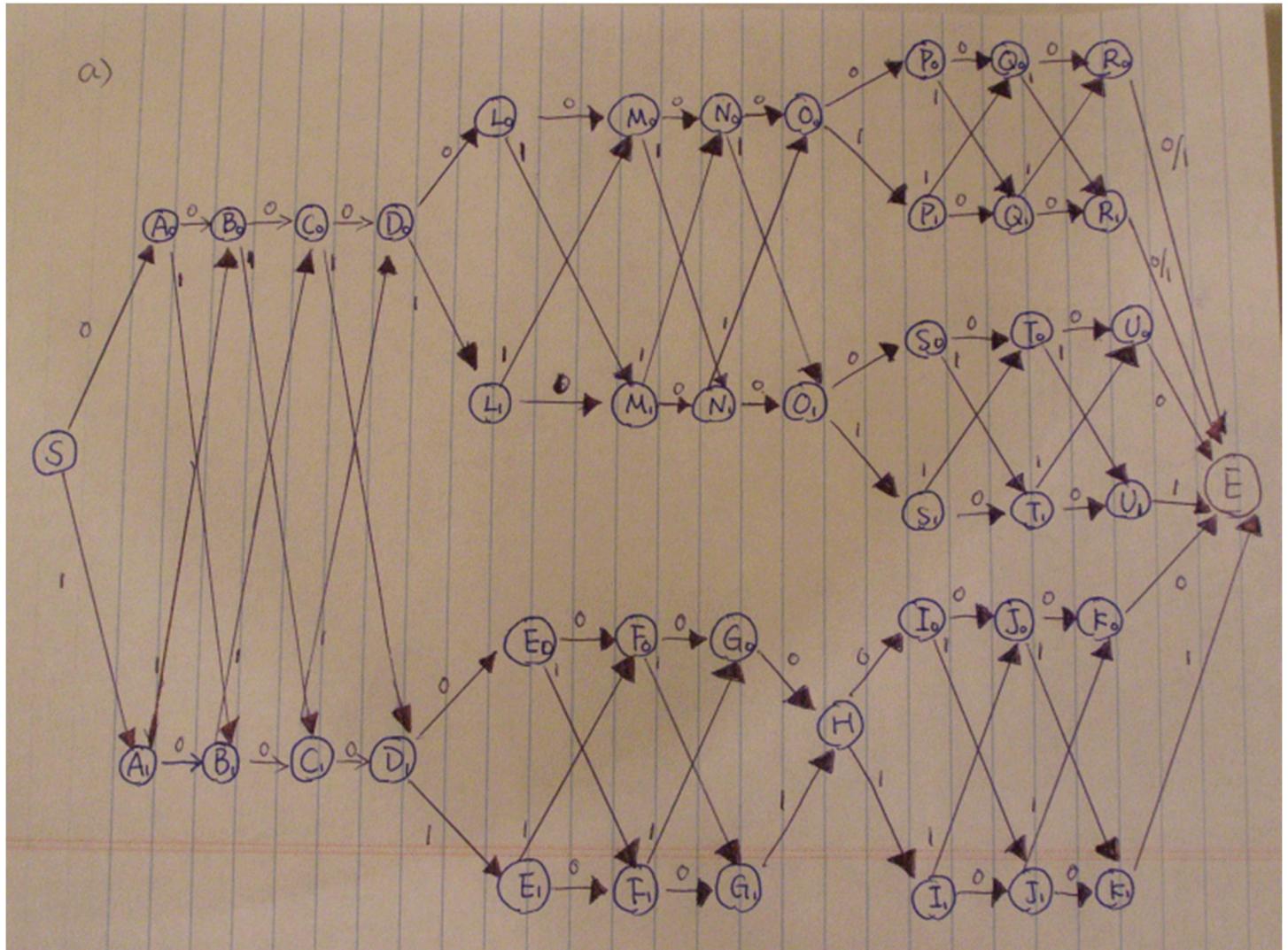
$$E[\lambda(\omega_2|\omega_s, x)] = E[\lambda(\omega_3|\omega_s, x)]$$

$$p(x|\omega_3) = p(x|\omega_2) \implies \log p(x|\omega_3) = \log p(x|\omega_2)$$

$$(x_1 - 4)^2 + (x_2 + 4)^2 = (x_1 + 2)^2 + (x_2 + 2)^2$$

$$\boxed{-3x_1 + x_2 + 6 = 0}$$

4.



b)  $V_n = \{S, A_0, A_1, B_0, B_1, C_0, C_1, D_0, D_1, E_0, E_1, F_0, F_1,$   
 $G_0, G_1, H, I_0, I_1, J_0, J_1, K_0, K_1, L_0, L_1, M_0, M_1,$   
 $N_0, N_1, O_0, O_1, P_0, P_1, Q_0, Q_1, R_0, R_1, S_0, S_1, T_0,$   
 $T_1, U_0, U_1\}$

$$V_t = \{0, 1\}$$

P = { $S \rightarrow 0A_0 | 1A_1$ ,  $A_0 \rightarrow 0B_0 | 1B_1$ ,  $A_1 \rightarrow 1B_0 | 0B_1$ ,  
 $B_0 \rightarrow 0C_0 | 1C_1$ ,  $B_1 \rightarrow 0C_1 | 1C_0$ ,  $C_0 \rightarrow 0D_0 | 1D_1$ ,  
 $C_1 \rightarrow 1D_0 | 0D_1$ ,  $D_0 \rightarrow 0L_0 | 1L_1$ ,  $D_1 \rightarrow 0E_0 | 1E_1$ ,  
 $E_0 \rightarrow 0F_0 | 1F_1$ ,  $E_1 \rightarrow 0F_1 | 1F_0$ ,  $F_0 \rightarrow 0G_0 | 1G_1$ ,  
 $F_1 \rightarrow 0G_1 | 1G_0$ ,  $G_0 \rightarrow 0H$ ,  $G_1 \rightarrow 1H$ ,  
 $H \rightarrow 0I_0 | 1I_1$ ,  $I_0 \rightarrow 0J_0 | 1J_1$ ,  $I_1 \rightarrow 0J_1 | 1J_0$ ,  
 $J_0 \rightarrow 0K_0 | 1K_1$ ,  $J_1 \rightarrow 0K_1 | 1K_0$ ,  $K_0 \rightarrow 0$ ,  
 $K_1 \rightarrow 1$ ,  $L_0 \rightarrow 0M_0 | 1M_1$ ,  $L_1 \rightarrow 0M_1 | 1M_0$ ,  
 $M_0 \rightarrow 0N_0 | 1N_1$ ,  $M_1 \rightarrow 1N_0 | 0N_1$ ,  $N_0 \rightarrow 0O_0 | 0$ ,  
 $N_1 \rightarrow 0O_1 | 1O_0$ ,  $O_0 \rightarrow 0P_0 | 1P_1$ ,  $O_1 \rightarrow 0S_0 | 1S_1$ ,  
 $P_0 \rightarrow 0Q_0 | 1Q_1$ ,  $P_1 \rightarrow 0Q_1 | 1Q_0$ ,  $Q_0 \rightarrow 0R_0 | 1R_1$ ,  
 $Q_1 \rightarrow 0R_1 | 1R_0$ ,  $R_0 \rightarrow 0|1$ ,  $R_1 \rightarrow 0|1$ ,  
 $S_0 \rightarrow 0T_0 | 1T_1$ ,  $S_1 \rightarrow 0T_1 | 1T_0$ ,  $T_0 \rightarrow 0U_0 | 1U_1$ ,  
 $T_1 \rightarrow 1U_0 | 0U_1$ ,  $U_0 \rightarrow 0$ ,  $U_1 \rightarrow 1$ }